

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB XXXIX]

Quicquid agunt homines—nisi farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 2. v. 85.

[VOL. VI

S A T U R D A Y, JUNE 15, 1793.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Craft Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

Debate on the Official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(Continued.)

Friday, March 1.

Mr. Findley.—If my hopes respecting the government have not been equally elevated with those of some gentlemen, who have spoken before me, neither are my apprehensions so much depressed with fears. But I hope I am equally anxious for the stability and prosperity of the government; and tho' we differ in opinion on this question, yet I am firmly persuaded; that the part I take is the best calculated to promote the necessary confidence in government, and secure the virtue of its administration. As one gentleman, in an elegant discourse, has explained no difficulties nor adduced any proofs in support of his opinions, I will only add, that I believe the government to be well established, and to much believe by the citizens, as not to be endangered by the house of Representatives examining how the laws have been obeyed in the application of public money, and giving their opinion upon the result of that examination.

That the Secretary has not reported fully to this house in due time, is so much within the knowledge of every member, that it is impossible to doubt of the truth of the fact; however, we may differ about the propriety of the conduct. To go no farther back than last session, besides the references to the Secretary to report upon the ways and means, and inform the house what revenues were necessary, on the 30th of February 1791, a standing order was resolved, directing, that he should report unto the house, within a few days after the meeting of next session, an accurate statement, and account of the receipts and expenditures of all the public money, in which will be distinguished the expenditures which fall under each head of appropriation, and that shall be shown the sum, if any, which remain unexpended, &c.

Were not the monies drawn upon loan, public moneys, and were not those loans appropriated? Undoubtedly they were strictly so: It is a strange evasion to say, that by these expressions only, the current revenue is intended. Arguments must be scarce when this becomes necessary. It requires no refutation.

On the 10th of January last, he was called upon to lay before the house, such information with respect to the finances of the United States, as will enable the legislature to judge whether any or what additional revenues will be necessary.

In consequence of the recommendations of the President, and the wishes of this house to commence the discharge of the redeemable part of the funded debt, reference was made to the Secretary requiring him to report a mode for the application of the public money for that

purpose; the house being assured by the gentleman who moved the resolution, that no new tax was intended or necessary. But the Secretary so far from informing the house, how much money he had subject to his discretion in the bank, in notes, &c; proposed a new and partial tax, as the foundation of a new system of loans.

When the memorable bill, for authorizing another loan of 2,000,000 dollars, was before the house a few weeks ago, we were told by gentlemen on this floor, that there was not time for argument;—that the bill must be passed in three or four days, &c,—and when we wanted information, we were told, by some of the friends of the bill, that it was not convenient to give information there, that we might procure information elsewhere, as they had done, I confess I did not comprehend this method of legislating; but the Secretary has since explained it, in one of his reports, by complaining of the house, because the members did not go to his office, and all information, instead of requiring it to be publicly reported.

Even when this favorite bill for a new loan was before the house, the Secretary did not condescend to inform us, that he had, without authority, provided near a million and a half of dollars for that purpose; He did not inform us how obligingly he had drawn bills upon our bankers in Holland, to have the money put in our way.

Thus, in order to anticipate the payments due to the bank, he did what he could, to induce Congress to break the public faith, by repealing the existing appropriation, made for securing the discharge of a debt of justice and gratitude to the French nation. From this and other instances, it appears, that however high the Secretary's regard for public credit may be, there are other considerations which have obtained a higher degree of his attention, than obedience to the laws. A gentleman from Virginia has so clearly and ably explained the nature of that discretionary power with which the Secretary is vested; and so fully proved that there was no necessity to justify a departure from the appropriations made by law, that it is not necessary for me to explain further on that head. However, I cannot help remarking, that the discretionary powers were pretty freely exercised.—The drawing of bills began early indeed—and were continued to a recent period; the times of drawing fortunately corresponded with the necessities of the bank, and the power of employing agents was pretty freely used: The same agent was frequently both the seller and the purchaser of the bills.—Perhaps this was necessary: No doubt it was convenient: Probably it was

safe, but who can say it will be always be so?

I have not said so much to prove the truth of the facts expressed in the resolution; for, of this, there can be no doubt; it is as clear as the sun shining in day-light. But in order to prove the propriety of this committee excepting its disapprobation of a conduct so unjustifiable. That information was withheld unduly is evident, from the lateness of this discussion—that it was obtained with difficulty, is evident, from the numerous applications we were obliged to make in order to obtain it.

Mr. Madison, next role, and exposed himself nearly as follows:

He wished not, he said, to waste a moment of the small portion of time left, by regretting its insufficiency for a full discussion of the subject before the committee. But he thought it due to truth, and to the honorable and independent motive of his colleague (Mr. Giles) in proposing the resolutions, to remark that the lateness of the day to which they had been postponed, did not justify the strictures which had been made on it. If the delay was not to be considered as unavoidable, some blame at least would fall elsewhere.

The enquiries in which the whole business originated, had been moved by his colleague, and passed the house some weeks ago. The reports in answer to these enquiries had not been finally made and printed a single day before the present resolutions were submitted to the house. He admitted that it might have been impracticable to report the information called for as early as was deferred by the house: It was sensible of the anxiety that would be naturally felt by the officer called upon, to prevent every consideration that might place his conduct in the most favourable point of view; yet with all these allowances it was impossible to deny that the reports contained things which did not belong to them, and therefore confined time which belonged to the period for discussion. He would mention one instance on which there could not possibly be a difference of opinion, viz: The vindication formerly undertaken by the Secretary, of the policy of borrowing money abroad.

Whether this policy was right or wrong, the legislature had themselves decided in favor of it; and it was the duty of the Secretary in complying with the orders of the house, to inform the house how the law had been executed, not why it had been made: to explain his own conduct, not to justify that of the legislature.

It had been asked why the call for information had not been sooner made? The answer was obvious and simple. It was not sooner perceived by the house, that there was such a necessity for it. The want of information was first suggested by

the bill for paying 2,000,000 of dollars to the bank, altho' 200,000 only were immediately due, and for authorising another foreign loan to the amount of 2,000,000: From the dawn of light thrown by some circumstances incident to the occasion, on the darkness in which the house had remained, proceeded those doubts & enquiries which had led to the information now possessed. His colleague had great merit in having brought about this development. He had rendered a service highly valuable to the legislature, and no less important and acceptable to the public. One good effect of the information had been, that it prevented the passage of the bill for borrowing 2,000,000 of dollars as an anticipated payment to the bank.

The bill had dropped from the hand of its patron with the first light that broke upon the house. What other measures would have been prevented or varied, if a like knowledge of our funds, and finances had been sooner obtained, was matter of serious consideration.

Another consequence of the reports taken together was that the face of them presented to his colleague, an evidence of the charge contained in the resolutions. Whether at so late a day it was best to leave the subject as exhibited by the various documents in print, for the examination and opinion of the public, or to prefs it on the consideration of the house, was a point which every member had a right to decide for himself. His colleague had viewed the positions stated in his motion as too important to be suspended, and as supported by such clear and authentic proofs, that a small portion of time would suffice for the subject. Under this impression, what was his right became his duty; and he had discharged it by offering his resolutions to the house.

As the house had refused to commit the two introductory resolutions which established the rule of judgment, to be applied to the case, and the last also which declared the inference to be drawn, the task of the committee was limited to a simple enquiry into the facts stated. They were to make out and report a special verdict of these and leave it to the house to pronounce the proper judgment arising from them.

The resolution immediately before the committee, imported "that the Secretary of the Treasury had violated the law passed on the 4th of August 1790 making appropriation of certain monies," *sic*, "by applying a certain portion of the principal borrowed to the payment of the interest on that principal," *sic*, "by drawing part of the same monies into the United States without the instructions of the President."

The questions here are questions of fact, and what ever quality may be gathered by different gentlemen

the several facts, it would seem as if the facts themselves are too clearly supported by the reports of the Secretary, and the documents attending them, to be denied or controverted.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Friday, February 15

Condorcet ascended the tribune, and read a very long exposition of the principles by which the committee had been guided in their important labors.

In this discourse, the reporter took a comprehensive view of all the parts of the constitution of a free state—he pointed out with precision the inconveniences to be shunned, and the advantages to be seized. He dwelt with energy on the means of reconciling the force and power of government, with the respect due to fundamental principles, without which, he said, there could be no constitution. He afterwards took a view of the constitutions of several republics, and the constitution of England. He compared them, traced the advantages of each, and concluded, that part of his speech by giving a decided preference to the system of a republican government.

He afterwards entered into the various modes of representation, and after adducing many instances from existing constitutions, to prove the positions and principles he had laid down, he concluded an eloquent and energetic speech, by observing, that whatever be the result of the important discussions which are going to be opened on the fundamental articles of the new constitution, it will be undoubtedly a very extraordinary spectacle for all nations, and a very grand one for posterity, to see the French nation, in the midst of the preparations for an universal war, surrounded by the shattered remains of a monarchy, which had been supported by the prejudices of so many centuries, calmly employed in establishing its liberty by durable laws, and in proclaiming the equality of all men in the presence of all the despots of the earth.

Another member then read the plan of the constitution formed by the committee, at the beginning of which was the following declaration of the Rights of Man:

Declaration of the Natural, Civil and Political Rights of Man.

Article 1. Natural, civil and political rights, are liberty, equality, security and property, the social contract and resistance of oppression.

2. Liberty consists in the power of doing every thing which is not contrary to the right of another. Thus the exercise of this natural right has no other limits than those which secure to the members of the same society the enjoyment of the same right.

3. Every citizen ought to submit to the law, which is the expression of the general will.—Whatever is not forbidden by the law, cannot be prohibited; and none can be constrained to do what it does not enjoin.

4. Every man has the liberty of manifesting his thoughts and his opinions.

5. The liberty of the press, and every other means of making known his sentiments, cannot be forbidden, suspended or limited.

6. Every citizen is free in the exercise of his religion.

7. Equality consists in the enjoyment of the same rights by every citizen.

8. The law is equal to all, whether it protects or punishes.

9. All citizens are equally admissible to all appointments, free people know no other motive of preference than pre-eminence of talents and virtue.

10. Security consists in the protection granted to all the citizens, for the preservation of their persons, of their fortunes, and of their rights.

11. None can be accused, stopped or detained, but in cases specified by the law, and according to the forms it has prescribed.

12. The citizens against whom arbitrary acts may be exercised, have a right to resist them by force; but every man accused or arrested in virtue of the law, ought to obey it implicitly. He renders himself guilty by resistance. (N. B. A mistake in the order.)

13. Those who solicit, expedite, execute or cause to be executed, arbitrary orders, are guilty, and ought to be punished.

14. Every man ought to be presumed innocent, till he is declared guilty; if it is found necessary to arrest him, every rigor not requisite to secure his person ought to be severely interdicted by the law.

15. None can be punished but in virtue of a law established and promulgated anterior to the crime, and legally applied.

16. Every law which punishes crimes anterior to its promulgation, is an arbitrary act.—Every retrospective effect of law is a crime.

17. The law ought only to inflict necessary punishment, proportioned to the crimes, and useful to society.

18. The right of property is, that every man may dispose of his substance, his talents and his industry.

19. No kind of labor or industry is prohibited to citizens, who may buy, sell, or transport it freely.

20. A citizen cannot, however, sell himself, his person not being alienable property.

21. None can be deprived of his right of property, but when public necessity, legally proved, evidently demands it, and on condition of just and previous indemnity.

22. No contribution can be levied but for the public good; all citizens have a right to attest to its establishment.

23. Public instructions is necessary to all.

24. Public succours are a debt due from society.

25. The security of these rights, is an act of sovereignty.

26. Sovereignty is one, indivisible, and imprescriptible.

27. It resides essentially in the people. Each citizen is equally entitled to exercise sovereignty.

28. No individual, or union of citizens, can arrogate to themselves the exercise of sovereignty.

29. The social compact cannot exist, where the limits of powers are not exactly fixed, and where agents are not made responsible for their actions.

30. All citizens are obliged to be aiding to the law.

31. Men united in society ought to have a legal means of resisting oppression.

32. There is oppression when the law violates natural right. There is oppression when the law is violated by public functionaries. There is oppression when arbitrary acts violate natural, civil and political rights of citizens. The manner of resisting oppression, ought to be preferred by the constitution.

33. The people have the right of changing the constitution. One generation has no right to subject to the constitution of future generations.

OVERYSSELL, February 20.

An English Courier, from Peterburgh to London, has informed us, that the Empress means to assist England and Holland, the ensuing spring, with a large fleet, and a sufficient number of land forces.

HAGUE, February 25.

All the accounts we have from our frontiers, speak highly of the courage and firmness of the troops of the Republic. Besides the sally made from Breda, the Hollands made a sortie from the Maestricht against 2000 French, of whom it is reported 300 were cut to pieces. We learn, that the French contrived to get possession of a sluice (and of the inundation of course) by which means they advanced as far as the Moordyk, Williamstadt, and Klundert; however, by a well directed fire from the garrison, they were driven off, and the sluice shot through and through so that the inundation has increased.

LEYDEN, February 25.

We have received no certain intelligence concerning the operations of the French against our republic, except that they seem to threaten at the same time, Bois le Dac, Ereda, and the places of Holland, which are beyond the passage of Moordyk.

A detachment of French troops appeared before the small fortresses of K u d e r t, and summoned it to surrender, but the commandant replied, that he would defend it, upon which the French retired.—Two companies of granadiers of Bois de la Colmette lately entered into garrison at the Hague, have set out to reinforce that of Williamstadt, a place near to Klundert.

P A R I S, March 3. Commune of Paris.

The Council approved, and ordered to be put into instant execution, a resolution of the Section of Bonne Nouvelle; That least any individual at Paris should endeavour to withdraw himself from his duty of helping to complete the contingent Paris ought to furnish for the defence of the frontiers, an accurate list should be made of all the citizens who live in ready furnished lodgings, with a view that no successive change of lodgings should conceal a man from the obligation of serving his country; and that as every citizen unmarried, from the age of eighteen to forty-one, are by a decree of the National Convention in a state of permanent requisition, and subjected to the call of the Executive Power, the delivery of pass ports should be suspended towards them till further orders.

The Section of La Butte des Moulins communicated to the Assembly of the Communes, their resolution, by which they declared, that the Municipal body had forfeited their confidence for not having prevented by all the means they had in their power, the insurrections which took place the 25th and 26th of this month. This Section wished for a speedy change in the Municipal body.

The Attorney of the Commune made a report of the interregnum of a citizen, who had taken up for having insulted the commissioners of the Passport; this individual was a servant of an emigrant and used to sit down in the galleries of the Council General, and disturb their debates. He was condemned to imprisonment.

The Attorney of the Com-

mune took this opportunity to exhort the galleries to observe a respectful silence for the future.

AMSTERDAM, February 20.

Several couriers have been dispatched from hence to Maastricht, but they are all returned, that city being completely blocked up by the French detachments.

The last letters from Venlo were received on the 14th inst. they state that since the Prussians have entered Venlo, and the French have taken possession of the Scence of St. Michael, which lies opposite to that post, nothing important has happened, except some brisk cannonade on both sides.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Feb. 9.

We are informed, that the French advanced posts, after an obstinate conflict, forced the Austrians to evacuate Wassenberg, Bergeln, and Eisel. The day before yesterday, the French troops took possession of the villages of Valles, Gulsen, and Herl, in Dutch Guelderland.

LONDON, March 2:

One of the frigates which served as a convoy to the troops, on their passage to Holland, retook an English vessel, which had been captured by the French.

We hear from Bridport, that the sum of one thousand two hundred pounds, so loyally subscribed, by the Corporation of that town, for the suppressing of tumults and insurrections, is now meant to be as loyalty applied, in increasing the bounties of seamen. This Corporation is composed wholly of dissenters.

PORTRSMOUTH, March 1.

Spitfire at Sea, Feb. 28.—His Majesty's ship Spitfire, Captain Philip Charles Durham, this day fell in with, and captured a French cutter, called L'Amiable, Rose, from Havre de Grace. She also fell in with, and took a French schooner called Le St. Jean, Jean Jacques Tourcet, Master, from Donkirks, laden with one hundred and seventy-four bales, nine casks, and one hogshead of tobacco and snuff.

The Spitfire drove three French privates on shore off Havre de Grace, one of which they set on fire.

Capt. Durham merits the highest praise for his activity and perseverance.

In the short space of fourteen days, he has captured three French vessels, and run as many ashore; two of them privates.

WHITEHAVEN, February 26.

Captain Hartley, of the Rodney, who arrived here on Sunday, from the Isle of Man, brought an account of an engagement on Saturday off the Calf of Man, between two frigates, which account is confirmed by two vessels arrived at Workington, which passed the frigates at some distance. After the engagement had continued some time, the firing is said to have ceased for a short space, when it was renewed with great vigor, and the conflict is supposed to have been a very severe one; but the event is not known. Capt. Hartley, contrary to the advice of his friends, seized an opportunity which proved favorable, for making his passage. The English frigate is supposed to be the squirrel; the engagement was distinctly seen from the island, and the firing had continued some hours.

The idea of any French ships of force, coming into this channel, has been generally treated with contempt.

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

NORFOLK, May 4.

Accounts received by the ship Smallwood, captain Johnston, in 31 days from Glasgow, arrived in Hampton Roads on Wednesday last, mention; That Williamstadt still holds out, although the French have made such an impression on the walls with their Red Hot Balls as to render its safety doubtful--that the French had withdrawn their regular troops towards Antwerp; from which it appears that they have abandoned their projects of conquest in Holland, and consequently, the fall of Williamstadt would be of no consequence--that the garrison of Williamstadt had made a sally with only 45 men, and spiked three Eighteen pounders, which were in the battery under the Dyke, killed ten Frenchmen and took nine prisoners, without losing one single man; that the French had evacuated Blunderst and retreated towards Antwerp, setting fire to the Village of Moer dyck and their own batteries, leaving some cannon behind them. That the Queen of Spain had made an offer of all her Jewels; the duke of Alva and Medina and the Marquis of St. Cruz have offered to garrison and defend the court and royal residences. That the governor has adopted a new and better mode than formerly used, of enlisting volunteers to complete the army, of which six thousand had been collected in the neighbourhood of Madrid on the ninth of March. That in Catalonia, a rancorous spirit has long subsisted against the French leaders and their obnoxious principles; and besides the army in Catalonia, they were about arming 800 peasants in that province, whom they had no doubt of acting well. That it is curiously reported in London that the ci-devant duke of Orleans is declared King of Paris--If so, we may expect daily to hear of a most dreadful massacre; it may not be unseemly to add, that the latest private letters make no mention of the circumstance.) That on the 9th of March, an embargo was laid on all vessels in the ports of France, belonging to Spain, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. Those laden with corn are to be permitted to leave the ports; but the others as well as their cargoes to be confiscated and sold as the lawful property of the republic: That a letter had been received from Col. Grinfield of the Guards, who commands at Hulvoet, dated the 9th of March, stating that on that morning, Dumarier, after having fired on the town of Williamstadt for twenty-four hours without intermission, with hot balls, was resolved to make an attempt on the North end of the town by water, for which purpose he embarked thirteen hundred of his men in boats. These boats were purposed and

vigorously attacked by the Dutch armed boats, and every one of them sunk, and not a single Frenchman out of the thirteen hundred escaped; That the town of Williamstadt was nearly demolished by the French, but the governor and garrison were still determined to hold out.

LEXINGTON, June 15.

About the 5th inst. a company of seven men were attacked on the trace from Cumberland to Kentucky, near Big Barren, by a party of Indians; three of the company were killed and two wounded.

STOLEN

OUT of the subscriber's stable, in Lexington, a bay Horse, about 14 hands 3 inches high, light made, high carriage, trot, and may be made to pace occasionally; some white hairs on his forehead, he has been lately nicked. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward.

PHILIPS CALEWELL.

A Large company will meet at the Crab orchard, the 24th of June, in order to start through the Wilderness the 25th. It is expected that a number of Gentlemen from the counties of Jefferson and Nelson will meet to start on that day all well armed.

A Large company will start from the Crab orchard on Tuesday the 16th of July, in order to go through the Wilderness with the Post,--and to meet at the Valley station the 10th of October in order to return.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the Clerk's office, Fayette county a bay mare and colt, the mare is about 14 hands and a half high, no perceptible brand or flesh mark, appraised to £12.

The colt appraised to £3.
William Dueberoy,
June 7, 1793. *4/6

Taken up by the subscriber living on the Kentucky, opposite the mouth of Paint-Lick, Fayette county, an Iron gray mare, 4 years old, about 4 feet 3 inches high, 3 white feet, a blemish in the right eye, has some white about her nose and face, the end of her tail white. Appraised to £5 10.

Thomas Williamson,
June 12, 1793. *4/6

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Scott county, near Maj. Henry's mill, a dark gray bridle, four years old, about 14 hands high, his left hind foot white, branded on the left buttock and right shoulder with a stirrup iron. Appraised to £5 10.

Hugh Boyd.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Bramblets Creek, a bay mare & colt; the mare has a star in her forehead, a white nose and small white spot under the left ear, both hind feet white, branded on the shoulder and jaw, about 13 hands high, about 7 years old, has a bell put on with a leather strap and gilt buckle, the bell branded on one side IV, the other I.M.; the colt both hind feet white a black face, one glass eye, appraised to £8 10.

Ben. Eli,

May 20.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Mason county, on the waters of Fleming, a bright bay Horse, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, with a star in his forehead, his two off feet white, and some saddle marks on his back, branded

with R.C on the near shoulder, appraised to £8.

Also, one mealy bay Horse, 14 hands high, 11 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus P, marked with the gears, his hindfeet white, appraised to £8.

Thomas Cornel.

April 11. §

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Hickman's creek, Fayette, a feral brindle, 9 years old, about 14 hands high, a blaze face, and all four feet white, neither docked nor branded; appraised to £5.

James Bullock,

May 25.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, Green's creek, a brindle fleisier, over 3 years old, a large star in her forehead, marked with a half crop in the right ear, and a swallowtail and underkeel in the left, appraised to 35s.

Stephen Tibbles.

April 2.

Elijah Creed.

March 19.

N. B. Since the above mare has fled, there appears a brand thus III.

TOBACCO lying in Scott's Ware House over two years and no^t demanded.

Iaac Ware, I.W. No. 73 - 1186-

112 - 1074, inspected Feb. 1791.

Do. do. 166 - 1309.

135 - 1154, inspected June 1, 1791.

James Green, I.G. No. 7 - 1324-

166 - 1152, inspected Dec. 23 1790.

Edm. Wooldridge EW. No. 165-

1130 - 115 - 1015, inspected May 1,

1791.

Jeremiah Morton, I.M. No. 25-

132 - 131 - 1101, inspected Dec.

13 - 1790.

Francis Keen, F.K. No. 153 - 1191-

112 - 1079, inspected March 5,

1790.

Also three Hogsheads of Transfer

Tobacco.

MORTON, } Inspectors.

MOSS.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from purchasing, renting, working, or making any use of the Stills now in possession of John Bilwell, as they are not his property.

JAMES HAWKINS.

June 12, 1793. \$46.

FOR SALE.

THE tract of land on which I live, one mile from gen. Scott's on the road to Lexington, containing 128 acres, about 20 of which is cleared and about 3 acres of meadow--there is a good dwelling house of Cedar logs, kitchen and other out houses on the premises; for terms apply to me on the land.

William Decourcy.

N.B. The present crop may be had with the land.

4/6

MONEY

READY to be given for two young NEGROES, who come well recommended for their honesty, and who are likely, healthy and active; viz: a boy between ten and fourteen, and a girl between nine and twelve years old, t Enquire of the printer.

Just opened
By the subscriber next door to Love & Brent's Tavern in Lexington,

A general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE and HARD WARE;

Entirely of this Spring's importation--which will be sold on low terms for CASH.

J. CLARKE.

Lexington, May 25.

JUST OPENED,
AND FOR SALE,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. John Hutton, in Bourbon;

A neat and General Assortment of

WET and DRY

G O O D S,

SUITABLE for the season; which will sell on the most reduced prices, for Cash, Beef cattle, Whiskey, Sugar, Linen-Cloth, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Furs, &c.

May 23. WILLIAM SCOTT.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of NAILERS, to come well recommended, who shall have constant employ and generous wages. Apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

THOMAS LOVE.

May 24.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Bourbon, on Indian creek, a stray Mare, about 12 or 13 years old, near 15 hands high, brand d-on the near shoulder P, of a dark bay colour, appraised to £9.

James McIlvain.

April 19.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the mouth of Basson creek a feral FILLY, judged to be 3 years old, neither docked nor branded, has a small star in her forehead, appraised to £5.

John Morgan jun.

March 29.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Gabriel Jover, who is authorized to receive the same.

WILLIAM MORTON.

Lexington, June 3, 1793.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from this place, the 4th inst. a bright Mulatto Man, who calls himself JOHN GREY: he is about eighteen years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well made, rather handsome than otherwise, a down look, it is probable he will try to pass for a freeman, and will either make for the mouth of Licking, or the Eastern settlements; he was raised in Caroline county Virginia. Any person apprehending him and delivering him at this place, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS CAINE,

Lexington, May 14, 1793.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

A STRING OF BLESSINGS.

BLEST be the man,
Who'eer that man may be,
Who helps a nation.
Struggling to be free!
Blest is the man,
Who plucks the soul's disguise
From keeper'd tyrants—
Opens people's eyes!
The first of blessings
Light upon his head,
Who lights, the road
In which man misled!
Blest be the truth
Wherever it appear,
Tho' Tyrants tremble!
And tho' Nobles fear!
Blest be the man,
Not anxious for his store,
Who does his duty
Both to rich and poor!
And tenfold blessings
Warm the Patriot's heart,
Where truth and honor
Act the manly part!
Whose soul, expansive
As the world's wide span,
Feels for its fellows—
Heaven-copied man!
Who would not plunder,
Jest to raise his fame,
And sink the Human
For a Dætop's name!
Who would not give
A tyrant rod to Kings,
Nor "build a throne
Upon the wreck of things."

TO BE LET

The Store formerly occupied by
PETER JANUARY & SON.
AND MOREOVERLY BY
IRWIN & BRYSON.
For terms apply to the subscribers
at their Store on the corner of Main and
Upper Streets.

PETER JANUARY Jun & Co.
Who wishes to purchase, a quantity
of Faris of all kinds, Bacon, But-
ter, Cheese and Sugar, for which the
highest price will be given.

DANIEL SPENCER.
CABINET & CHAIR-MAKER.
HEREBY informs the Public that
he has taken shop in a house
of Mr. Huston's in Mulberry Street
South-East of the Court-house in Lexington,
where he intends to carry on the Cabinet and Chair making busi-
ness in its several branches.

Said SPENCER wants to purchase
Cherry tree and Black Walnut plank,
and Scantling suitable for Cabinet and
Chair work, for which he will give
a generous price in Cash.

Lexington, May 29, 1793.

His Dñrs in Fayette Coun-
ty are requested to take notice,
that the law requires entries to be
made of all Stillts between the last
day of May and the fifth day of July
in each year: An office of inspection
will be open in Lexington for that
purpose—Those who have not set-
tled the tax for the last year, are
requested to be prepared to do it on
or before the fifteenth day of July
next, as no possible indulgence can
be given after that date.

THOMAS CARNEAL,
Collector of Revenue.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
3 miles from Miller's mill, on
Hinkton's fork of Licking, a brindled
Hifter, 3 years old, has a white face
and some white under her belly, the hind
legs and part of her tail white, marked
with a swallow fork in the left ear and
a crop and under bit in the right; ap-
praised to £2.10.

Iam Young.

May 9.

WILLIAM HIGH & CO.

At their STORE in the house lately oc-
cupied by Mr. Cornelius Branty,
have for sale a large and excellent
assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

A BEAUTIFUL collection of La-
dies Hats, white, black, brown,
blue, pink and Seagreen; which they
will dispose of on the most reasona-
ble terms for Cash, Whiskey, Bacon
and Sugar.

They have also a large quantity
of assorted Nails 4d 6d 8d 10d.
16d. & 20d.—Hollow and window
Glafs 7 by 9, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12.—
A large quantity of cast and bar iron
of superior quality.—And a small quan-
tity of genuine and excellent Mack-
ra Wine.

As there has been many trespasses
committed on the lands held by
the heirs of Mr. Angus McDaniel,
laying on the waters of South Elkhorn,
such as felling valuable timber, getting
bark for tanning, destroying number
of sugar trees &c. This is to caution
them in future, who may attempt the
like, that they may expect to be dealt
with as the law will direct.

Benjamin S. Cox.

April 16.

WHEREAS I have purchased a ne-
gro man named GEORGE, that
was the property of Alexander Roland,
that has not been delivered to me. I
will pay any person their demand that
will deliver me said negro, or put him
in some jail so that I get him: He is
near forty years old, six feet high and
will pass for a free man, and perhaps
may have a paft.

Hugh Megary.

Mercer County. 24w

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
on the north fork of Licking in
Mason County, a small bay horse, the
left eye out, the teen hands high, fif-
teen or sixteen years old; appraised to
£2.15.

Miles W. Conway.

WANTED an apprentice to the
Copper-Smith's business. A
lad of about 14 years of age, under
good character will be taken.

CHARLES White, copper-smith.
Lexington, April 27.

It is requested that all the distil-
lers or their respective agents in this state, attend at
Lexington on Monday the 8th of July ensuing, to consult on
measures to be taken relative to the payment of the excise on
spirits distilled within the state. The reasons why this meeting is
wished for it, is that there may be a coalition of that class of citi-
zens (and should they be happy enough to unite in sentiment)
it is thought, that some measure may be adopted to prevail with
Congress, at their next session, to make some favorable altera-
tions in the law.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
By the subscriber,
A Hand that understands the skin-
dressing business.

GEORGE HYTLE,
Who has for sale, white Leather for
Saddlers.

CRAIG, PARKERS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTORY,

Is now actually making paper,
and we make no doubt but
that in the course of this spring,
we shall be able to furnish this
state in all kinds of paper, pro-
vided we can get a sufficient
supply of rags; nor have we any
reason to fear, from the suc-
cess we have already had in col-
lecting rags, but that we shall be
plentifully supplied, provided
the good people of this state can
prevail on to save them, and as the prosecution of this
business depends entirely on
that article, we earnestly hope
that the importance of the man-
ufactory to the state at large,
is a sufficient argument to the
individuals to save their rags.

CRAIG, PARKERS & CO.

March 29, 1793.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subsci-
-on Tuesday the twenty-first
of this inst. a black Negro man
the name of Jack, about twenty-
seven years old, about five
feet seven inches high, he has a
small aquint with his eyes, he
has a pert lively look, speaks
freely, he is a lively active fel-
low, walks brisk, and is pretty
impudent, had on when he went
away an old tow linen shirt and
trowsers, and yellow coloured
linsey hunting shirt, a wool hat
about half worn—whosoever
will apprehend the said negro,
and bring him to me, shall re-
ceive the above reward and all
reasonable charges paid by me.

Charles Wickliff.

Living on the waters of Cart-
rights creek in Washington
county.

May 25. 12w

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening at the sub-
scribers store in Lexington at
the corner of high and cross
streets, a good assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Which he will sell on the
lowest terms for cash, to
bacco, rye, corn, pork, beef,
butter, cheese, and farr of all
kinds.

All those indebted to the
subscriber, are requested to re-
make immediate payment, as
they need expect no further in-
dulgence.

Christopher Kiser.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
in Mercer county, near Danville, a
brown Mare and fall foaling's Colt, the
Mare about 20 years old, no brand per-
ceivable, about 14 hands high, a star in
her forehead, and both hind feet white,
some fiddle spots, appears to have had
the fistula, both appraised to £4.10.

William McDowell.

A few copies of the
A C T S
Of the last session of Assembly, for
sale at this Office.

Scotch and Rappé SNUFF.

Made and sold by

EDMUND PURSELL,
At his SNUFF MILL, in Baird's
Town, Nelson County,

WHERE gentlemen flo-
keepers and others, may
be supplied by the large or small
quantity on lower terms than at
Philadelphia or Baltimore, pack-
ed in kegs, bladders or papers
of pound, half pound, 18d. and
qd. papers.

Clean linen Rags will be taken in
payment for snuff at the mill.

* Said Snuff to be had also by
he quantity, at Mr. John Moylan's
Store in Lexington.

CLEAN LINEN

RAGS

Will be taken at the George
Town Fulling mill, for drel-
ling Cloth, by

Craig & Logan.

THE subscribers inform their friends
and the public, that they have a
FULLING MILL, on South Elkhorn,
near John Parker's Griff mill, where
fulling and dying will be carried on in
its various branches. They have a plenty
of water at present, and expect will have
all summer, without it should prove un-
commonly dry. They receive Cloth at
Walter Taylor's taverne Lexington, at
the sign of Gen. Washington on the first
day of every Fayette court, and at Captain
Sharp's at Wood Courthouse on the
first day of that Court, and will return
it the Court following. Those Gentle-
men who will favor them with their cus-
tom, shall have their work done in
the neatest and best manner.

Isaac Ware and

Michael Welch.

N. B. They have employed Major
Cox's Gib to carry on the business.

IRWIN & BRYSON,
At their STORE in Lexington,

WILL purchase all the clean
good HEMP, that may be
brought to them. They will also
give a generous price for good fat
Cattle in Cash and Merchandise.

I hereby forward all persons from far
King an assignment on two bonds
given by me to Peter Drouiller; one
for upwards of Forty pounds, payable
in November 1793; the other for about
Fourteen pounds, payable in No-
vember 1793; the two bonds amount
in the whole to £60, as I am determin-
ed not to pay them, until I obtain a
right to a tract of land I purchased of
said Drouiller, and for which the above
bonds were given.

HENRY CONRAD.

June 3, 1793.

Ashe subscribers intend quitting
their present line of business, will
sell the balance of their goods, either
by wholesale or retail, at the most re-
duced prices, in order to enable them
to close their accounts; they request
all those indebted to them, by bonds,
note or book account, to settle them
between the date hereof and the first
of August next, as their business will
not admit of further delay.

ALEX. & JAS. PARKER.

June 4, 1793.

I have lately removed from Virginia,
and settled in this place, where I
propose to resume the practice of the
law. I mean to attend the Court of
Appeals, the Court of Oyer and Ter-
miner, and County Court of Fayette.
Should however my services be
sought for in causes at issue in any other
of the Courts I am willing to
render them.

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE.

Lexington, May 6.